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Democracy is All.

Senator GEORGE G. VEST of Kansas City, senior Democratic Senator from the Democratic State of Missouri, told a timely truth, in vigorous, explicit phrase, in Washington on Thursday last:

"No man is greater than the Democratic party. Jar-rance, Madison and Jacason were greater men than Mr. Clavelana, but the Democratic party survived them, and will survive him. When a man represents the opinions on public questions of the Democratic party it never deserts him: when he does not represent our opinions he ceases to be a leader. We have no idols, and therefore we never worship them. We simply set aside the man who does not rarnestly represent on views on questions of impertance, and select another.

This utterance is opportune. A number of busybodies in the field of politics have been for some time past engaged in the task of fomenting differences between Demoerats, and in composing imaginary differ ences between those whose Democracy is not open to question, and those whose Democracy is questionable indeed.

An opinion which is freely expressed and often repeated comes at last to receive a certain acceptance among the unthinking: and thus many have been led to believe that differences which have separated Democrats in New York and other States, in their esti-mate of various Presidential candidates, were based on personal considerations only, and were always susceptible of adjustment, if only the harmonizers went properly about their business.

But the underlying truth of the matter is that the vitality and inspiration of Democracy always spring from the people, who stand guard and proof against encroachments upon their constitutional liberties and rights. That was the Democracy of JEFFERSON, MADISON, JACKSON, and Til-DEN; and the influence and power of each was great just as he expressed the sentiments of the great body of the people upon pressing questions of policy. There have always been those who, not sharing the principles of Democracy, have sought to ally themselves with its forces and fortunes in order to promote their own elevation. Against such impostors the sentiment of the overwhelming majority of New York Democrats, constituting a clear majority of the electorate in this State, have stood out.

They have, it is true, been deceived at times. This is the fate of parties as of individuals; but no instance is known in which the triumphant Democracy of New York has deliberately displayed its preference for an impostor in place of a thoroughbred.

Mr. Porter and the Census Committee

A special committee of the Assembly, appointed for the purpose of ascertaining and reporting the best way of obtaining a correct enumeration of the population of this State, is now sitting in this city. One of the witnesses who has testified before this committee is Mr. CHARLES H. MURBAY, who was Supervisor of the recent Federal Census here. At the hearing on Friday he pro duced a remarkable communication, which had been addressed to him by Mr. ROBERT P. PORTER, the Superintendent of the United States Census. In this letter Mr. PORTER says to his subordinate:

"You are hereby instructed not to answer any que tions or produce any papers touching your efficial action as Supervisor of Census. Should any attempt be made to punish you, the District Attorney has been directed to at once apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal court, with a view to your release. We apprehend that Mr. PORTER's instruc-

tions to Mr. MURRAY not to answer any questions touching his official action would afford no protection whatever to the witness if he refuses to answer questions which are pertinent to the inquiry which the committee has been empowered by the Legislature to make. It is interesting to be informed by the Superintendent of the Census that the United States District Attorney has been directed to apply for a writ of habeas corpus in the Federal courts in case any attempt is made to punish Mr. MURRAY. The statement seems to involve the assumption that the Federal courts have the power to interfere with the action of a State Legislature in proceedings to punish a witness for contempt whenever the proceeding against the witness is based on his refusal to answer a question relating to his conduct as a United States officer This is a rather novel proposition. Of course, the Legislature could not oblige a Federal officer to disclose anything concerning his official conduct which he was under a legal obligation to keep secret, but we have yet to learn that any such legal obligation is created by the arbitrary instruction of a superior officer, such as is given in the letter from Superintendent PORTER to Supervisor MURRAY.

The Assembly committee on Friday was a great deal more courteous to the Federal authorities than the Federal authorities have been to the committee. Mr. John O. Morr, from the United States Attorney's office, came before the committee and asked permission to be heard. When requested to state in whose behalf he appeared, he said he appeared by direction of the Attorney-General of the United States. As a matter of law, this gave him no right to be present or to take any part in the proceedings, and the Chairman of the committee suggested as much, whereupon Mr. Morr said that he appeared as counsel for Mr. MURRAY, the witness under examination. He was then permitted to participate in the proceedings, although the committee might well have declined to allow him to do this. In the well-known legislative contempt case of WILLIAM McDonald, which was decided by the Court or Appeals in 1885. it was expressly held that a witness before a legislative committee had no constitutional or legal right to the aid of counsel on such an examination. But the Assembly committee did wisely to err on the side of excessive courtesy toward the Federal officlais, notwithstanding Mr. PORTER's arrogant and impudent letter of instructions to the witness on the stand.

A reference to the opinion of Judge Ra-PALLO in the case of McDonald will make It clear to Superintendent PORTER and his advisers just what power a committee of the Legislature possesses to enforce proper responses to such questions as may be put to witnesses called before it. In that case

"The power of obtaining information for the purpose of framing laws to most supposed or approbanded oris, is one which has from time immunorial been deemed ry, and has been exercised by legislative bedies

Soult to concerve any constitutional objection which can be raised to the prevision authorizing legislative committees to take testimony and to summen witnesses. In many cases it may be indispensable to intolligent and offsetbal legislation to assertain the facts which are claimed to give rise to the ascendity for such legislation, and the remedy required; and irrespective of the question whether, in the absence of a statute to that effect, either House would have the power to imprison a recusant witness. I cannot yield to the claim that a statute authorizing it to enforce its process in that manner is in excess of the legislative power. To await the slow process of indictment and procecution for a misdemeanor might prove quite ineffectual, and necessary legislation might be obstracted and perhaps defeated, if the legislative body had no other and more summary means of enforcing its right to obtain the summary means of enforcing its right to obtain the required information."

Under the decision of the Court of Appeals in this case it seems perfectly clear that the witness MUBRAY will render himself liable to punishment by the Legislature for contempt, if he persists in refusing to answer per questions; for there can be no doubt that the investigation is a legislative proceeding which the Assembly has the constitutional authority to institute with a view to future legislation; and where such is the fact, the power to enforce the attendance of witnesses and compel them to testify in respect to any matter portinent to the inquiry,

Can the Treasury of the United States

Correct its Own Mistakes? A very curious and interesting question is involved in a bill which has just been favorably reported in the Senate. It is a question, too, of financial importance, as it concerns nearly \$2,000,000 in one set of claims, affecting hundreds of army officers, while its broad language would take in all others based on the same principle. The measure in question, which was unanimously adopted by the Senate Military Committee as a substitute for one introduced by Mr. CULLOM, reads as follows:

"That its accounting officers of the Treasury be and they are hereby directed, on application being made by claimants or their beirs or legal representatives, to re-open accounts or claims settled at any time by said ac-counting officers or paid in the ordinary manner by distursing efficers under a construction of law subse-quently declared by the finneme Court of the United States to be erroneous; and all such accounts or claims shall be resettied and adjusted in accordance with the law applicable thereto as construed by said Supreme

Put in that form there seems to be nothing unreasonable or contrary to equity in the proposed measure. The Government of the United States can hardly be under the necessity of acting on the principle of " no nistakes rectified after leaving this counter," as it might perhaps conceive itself to be if it were keeping a bank or a shop like JOHN WANAMAKER'S. Nevertheless. II this bill becomes a law, it will reverse legal decisions on this very point made by the Attorney-General of the United States and undo the practice which has prevailed for years in the Second Comptroller's office. The particular case which has called out

the bill is that of the army longevity accounts. Years ago Capt. CHARLES MORTON, Third Cavalry, asked the Court of Claims to decree that the four years which he had passed as a cadet at the Military Academy should be counted as service in the army, under the statute which gives to every commissioned officer below the rank of Brigadier-General an extra allowance of 10 per cent. of his current yearly pay for each term of five years' service up to four such terms. The Treasury Department had refused to allow such a reckoning, and Attorney-General MacVEAGH had sustained its view in an opinion holding that cadetship at West Point is not "actual time of service in the army" according to the phrase of the longevity statute. The Court of Claims. however, held that cadet service is army service, and its opinion on appeal was sustained by the Supreme Court. A very large sum was required to pay all the similar cases in the army.

The next step was taken by Capt. MAL-BONE F. WATSON of the retired list with a view to extending the benefit of this decision to cases like his own, and involving amounts that accrued prior to the act of 1881, which was the one on which the Monron decision was based. His suit was successful, but it was a victory robbed of the expected fruits. The Court of Claims gave him judgment against the restrictive view taken by the other great corn States, Missouri, Illinois, by law to awarding compensation for such amounts only as may have accrued during six years previous to the bringing of the suit. Hence while Capt. WATSON had demanded \$2,611, his judgment only yielded \$126. Accordingly he and the hundreds of other officers similarly interested urged upon the Treasury Denartment that since the general principle of their cases had been established by the Court of Claims, and confirmed by the Supreme Court, the account ing officers might properly settle them to the full extent, without reference to the fact that the jurisdiction of the Court of Claims prevented it from giving judgment for more than six years of the total period.

They were staggered, however, by the re ply of Second Comptroller GILERRSON that the rule of the Treasury was that accounts once settled could not be reopened However, he was willing to refer the question to Attorney-General MILLER: but that officer held in strong language that the Second Comptroller was correct, and that claims adjusted by the department could not be reopened. The rule appears to be based on the expediency of procuring final action, in order to avoid a continual recurrence of old cases for the action of the accounting officers. There remained nothing for the claimants except to appeal to Congress. This was done at the last session; but the House Committee on Claims made an adverse report on their bill. It will be seen, therefore, that in its present aspects the case is by no means free from obstacles, and that the passage of the measure already spoken of as having been favorably reported in the Benate is very far indeed from being assured, or per haps even from being probable. It has the advantage, however, of being drawn by the Becond Auditor of the Treasury, who has all along taken an interest in the case from the belief that there was equity in it, and that Congress might, by careful language, ampower the Treasury officers to modify the existing regulations, without injury to the general purpose on which those regulations are based.

The Benate Military Committee supports its view by citing the opinion pronounced by the Court of Claims in a former case, that of Major SMITH:

"According to the general practice of the Treasury, accounts are never closed; and in neither the legal nor mercantile sense is an officer's account with the Treasmercantile sense is an omoer's account with the freamproper of thatir adjusted. This practice is general has been invariable since the organization of the Treasury, and is applicable to all efficers as well as those intrusted with the discuspensent of the public fonds. Thus when it was determined in 1872 that judicial sale. rice were not subject to the deduction of the income fax, the Judges of the Supreme Court, like disbursing emocra were able to have their accounts at the Tran-urf restated, and the new balance which appeared ewing to them-that is to say, the money which had been withheld from their sainties-paid over to them."

The same court in the case of the Cape Ann Granite Company declared that " when the Government maintains its own construction of the contract, neither conceding nor compromising, but compelling the other party to accept simply what it admits to be

settlement or compromise, though a receipt in full be given." Various other cases are cited in the committee's report.

Whether Congress originally meant that longevity pay should be given for cadet service when it spoke of "actual service in the army" may be a matter of considerable doubt. But since the Sunrame Court has decided that the language of the law applies to cadet service, there seems to be equity in extending the benefits of the decision to all whom it can fairly be construed to cover. The accounting officers of the Treasury cannot be blamed, and, in fact, should be commended, for going no further in the paying out of public money than the law allows. But the decisions of the Supreme Court can properly be taken into consideration by Congress in determining whether there is ground for interference by legislation.

The Prosperity of lows Farmers. Mr. ALBERT HEAD, President of the Iowa

Agricultural Society, denies in a letter printed in the Chicago Inter-Ocean the assertion made so persistently by Governor Boxes and other Western and Eastern tariff mashers about the decline of farming in lows and other Western States. According to the free trade theory, the Western agricultural States have been injuriously affected by the policy of protection; and the rainbow hunters expect to take advantage of this supposed depression of West-ern agriculture, and appeal to the farmers upon a programme looking toward free trade. The complaints about agricultural depression are shown to be groundless by Mr. HEAD. He is in a postsition to know the facts. He came to Iowa in 1855, when even the district bordering on the Mississippi was thinly settled, and the western part of the State was for the most part virgin soil. He saw the panie of 1857 ruin the merchants as well as the farmers, and he remembers that from that year until after the war there was no market for farm products, while the necessaries of life cost more than double their present price. The same condition prevailed in other Western States. The land had not been opened by the building of railroads, and in the absence of sufficient transportation facilities, the farmer had to consume most of his own produce. There was little or no chance to dispose of it at any great distance from home. There was not a railroad in Iowa, and it was out of the question for a farmer to make money In view of the unreasoning and fanatical hostility to the railroads, that has been manifested by the Iowa grangers in the last twenty years, the growth of the prosperity of the State as the result of the coming of the railroads, seems to have produced no impression upon the granger mind. Mr. HEAD's account of the present condition of Iowa is bad reading for the growlers:

"And now, notwithstanding the financial depr of 1873 and the heavy drain of interest from the State. almost every acre of sand is the state is seeing abundant pas-ture. Seat and comfortable schoolhouses have been builded on every fourth section, and magnifecture school buildings and colleges in our towns and titles. Expensive churches of beautiful architectural design

adern every village, town, and city.
"Our State is checkered by railroada, with beautiful tewns and cities all along the iron way. Handsome homes, with commodious barna convenient outbuildings, and well-filled granaries adorn the well-tilled farms, where twenty-five years ago the virgin soil was untouched by the hand of civilized man. Creamerica cherse and other factories have been established all over the State. Imported horses, cattle, and hogs of the best breeds have been brought into the State and are rapidly replacing common stock on the farma Millions have been expended in these industries, and invested in the improvement of our stock, while mi lions on millions have been expended in making high ways, tiling, building schoolneuses, churches, has pissis court houses, and other public buildings while the cost of the improvement on the farms cannot be

"Nearly all this vast amount of money, invested and expended, has been produced by the farmers of lowa-during the last quarter of a century."

Iowa is the chief corn-producing State of the Union, the value of her corn crop of 1890 being nearly \$100,000,000. She raises immense crops of other grains, and in live stock, dairy products, and farm products generally, stands among the first of the agricultural States; and she is able to get good prices for her products. Mr. HEAD believes that the and Indiana, are equally prosperous. In Iowa the farmer "raises more corn to feed more hogs, to make more money, to buy more land, to raise more corn, to feed more nogs, to get more money to buy more land." If Mr. HEAD is right in asserting that, with nearly 3,500,000 acres of cultivable land. the price of land has steadily advanced during the last five years, the hopes of the free traders and the laments of the grangers are both basaless. In the same period "the farmers have been reducing their debts, improving their farms and stock, sending their children to colleges, buying buggles and carriages, and enjoying more luxuries than in former years, while they have been able to pay better wages to hands, which is proof as strong as Hely Writ that corn has not been produced at a loss during the past five years, and that, with an equal amount of money invested, no industry yields a larger or surer profit than farm-

Governor Borgs thinks that the Iowa farm ers have been producing corn at a loss. The President of the Agricultural Society to "firmly of the opinion that during the past twenty-five years corn has been raised at a profit, over and above all expenses of cultivation, of more than \$2 per sore to the average lows farmer; and if fed to stock, and the increased value of land considered, it would amount to at least \$5 an acre per annum." And the same is true, in Mr. HEAD'S opinion, of the other agricultural products of the State and of the neighboring States on similar lands. The people of the great corn belt, he believes, are "the most pros-

perous people on the face of the earth." What say the free traders and the Farm ers' Alliancemen of Iowa to Mr. HEAD's

The Poetry of the Day.

When the ingenious Mr. Goesz discuss in a contemporary magazine the other day whether verse is in danger or not, he may have been seriously concerned about verse or he may have been merely writing a magazine article. There must be a certain number of magazine articles published every month, and it is a fact which any intelligent person can verify in a few moments, that of the entire number a certain percentage are written because the writers had something on their minds, and the rest because the editors had space to fill. There is plenty of know-how, though, about writing magazine articles, and clever people who keep them selves employed at it get so skilful that it is often hard to tell from their articles whether they have really felt the opinions they express or not. Mr. Gossa's screed about poetry is one of that sort. If his article is merely an article, it's not worth while to worry over it. If he really has fears about the continuance of verse, let him abate them. Verse will go on, not necessarily because there is a demand for it, but because of the relief it affords to the producer. Circumstances that cannot be put to any other imaginable use, can often be made fruitful of a In this State 1 does not rest upon precedent merely. party to accept simply what it admits to be poem of a meritorious and marketable qualist this regard he will surely in but in expressly conferred by statute. • • • It make the transaction cannot be upheld as a ity. To be jilted by a girl is a sore trial, but of future political preferment.

the soreness is lessened, and even in some cases transmuted into chastened elation when the experience has been cut up into proper lengths, duly rhymed, and possibly

sold for publication. Confession is good for the soul, and there is that about poetry which especially fits it to be the vehicle of confession. When the sufferer writes down in pialo prose. "I did so and so, with such and such results, and felt thus and thus about it afterward" he is too frank, and his candor is likely to bring him more ridicule than sympathy. But when he puts his feelings into verse they become impersonal, and if the verses have merit enough, any man who has had the same set of emotions is ready to adopt them as the fit expression of his own feelings.

Mr. Gossz argues that one obstacle to the production of fresh poetry of a high order s the competition of the old poets, whose writings continue to be kept in stock by pooksellers and crowded upon the public. There is something in that argument, but not very much. Those who like variety are as ready to take new poetry as to venture on new fashions in frocks or trousers. That the old poets should survive is an advantage to the new, since poetry is in a large measure an acquired taste, and whoever has browsed among the ancients is

more likely to keep nibbling at the moderns. The danger to our mind is less that the older poets will catch all the trade than that they may presently fall into such neglect that it may be thought necessary to modernize them. That has been done already for CHAUCER and SPENSER, and why not for GOLDSMITH and GRAY? Think, for example, how vastly the contemporary popularity of the Elegy might be increased if it was done over, according to the present taste, into stanzas something like these:

> An' any 'mount of notice bleem Fulled over hius jest pants, Wha'd oughter some to Congress, but They didn't get no.

"There's lots of jewels finds sea room

At depthe ten great to sound:

"So taint for you bigh fellers A proper line of backs. Such fixing don't much matter to He never got

Some readers may prefer the original lines, beginning "Full many a gem" in all their tame simplicity; but their taste will be a good deal at variance with contemporary fashion.

Butterworth's English Upside Down.

The Hon. BEN BUTTERWORTH, the wit and orator of Cincinnati, stood up in Congress on Friday to speak in behalf of the civil service humbug, and to demonstrate in his energetic display that if he should undertake to pass an ordinary civil service examination, his failure would be startling.

"When the Commission asked for fish," said Mr. BUTTERWORTH, "It was given a serpent: when it asked for bread it was given a stone.

Now, Mr. BUTTERWORTH will permit us to suggest that this is perfectly wrong. His English is unworthy of a clever five-yearold boy, who has spent one term in the studies of a country common school.

It ought not to be needful to inform a man of such parts that a Commission cannot be given a serpent or a stone. A serpent or stone may be given to a Commission, and if Brother BUTTERWORTH wishes to pass his civil service examination, he must use the English tongue without Chinese variations. Let him say that a serpent was given to the Commission, if he wishes to express that dea; or, if he prefers, that a stone was given to it. But never again in his flights of rhetoric should he admit the absurd and

A man who does not know the elements of correct ordinary speech, ought not to undertake an argument in behalf of Chinese competitive literary examinations.

foolish expression be employed on Friday

It is to be noticed that the statement in the Watterson letter, backed up by the most decided emphasis and evidence of immovable conviction, is this, in reference to the Mugwump slander that HILL was disloyal to the national ticket in 1888:

"I know that to be faur." There is a dogmatic positiveness about this assertion which reduces the others accompanying it to the class of simply uncertain opinions. If Col. WATTERSON is satisfied of anything in politics, he is satisfied that the notorious Mugwump whine of accusation against HILL's faithfulness in

rage and moonshine. Perhaps the mysteriously resurrected letter may carry useful information to some quarters after all. It must be a very empty document in which persistent examination cannot find some virtue.

1888, is only characteristically slanderous

It is evident that the political agriculturists are not yet fully determined to unite in a solid body or stand up in a solid mass or present a solid front to the enemy or stick together through thick and thin at all hazards from first to last. Within the past few days we have had reports of meetings of the Farmers' League in Vermont and the Farmers' Union in Arkansas and the Farmers' Alliance in South Dakota and the Grangers in Pennsylvania and the Farmers' Mutual Benefit Association in Illinois and the Colored Farmers' Alliance in South Carolina and the Farmers' Politica League in New Jersey and yet other farmers organizations, besides conferences of the poitical farmers who desire to act with the Republican or the Democratic party, and those who would like to form a third party. Some of these bodies and factions are at war with each other, and carry on hostilities in agricultural style, regardless of the weather or the prospects of the crops or the ruling prices in the market. It looks as though a good many farmers had views of their own. unlike those of other farmers.

No particular importance need be attached to the Star-Eyed Goddess's son, the Hon. HENRY WATTERSON'S casual resurrection of the Stuffed Prophet at the time when silver coinage is the overwhelming topic. Col. Wat-TERSON'S absorption in tariff smashing is so complete that at the National Democratic Convention of 1888 he repulsed the silver plank with the remark, "Damn silver!" But he is always a Democrat, all the same from his scalp clear to his beels.

His Friends Earnestly Concerned.

From the Petersburg Index Appeal
If Governor Hill does not decline the election o the Senate before the 3d day of March, there is a duty he owes the people of his State more imperative than serving them as Governor. and that is to represent them in the Senate o the United States. He not only owes this duty to the people of the State of New York, but to the people of the United States, who pay him his salary as Senator.

But whether an extra session of Congress or of the Senate is called or not, there can be no question that Mr. Hill should not hold the office of Governor and Senator at one and the sameltime. Should be listen to evil counsel in this regard he will surely injure his chances THE ARMY STAFF CORPS.

nator Chandler's Novel Proposal-Methods of Securing Greater Efficiency.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14 .- A striking innovation in the staff departments of the army is con-templated by Mr. Chandler's bill which has recently been introduced into Congress. It prescribes that the hand of such a denartment. instead of retaining his office until retirement, as now, shall hold it during four years only, then give way to some other officer, who, in his turn, will have the rank and pay of Brigadier-General for four years. The chief of each staff department will be selected from those of its officers who are not below the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel. Two exceptions are made. One is in the case of the Chief Signal Officer. who is to be selected from officers not below the grade of Captain, and to have during his term the rank and pay of Colonel of cavalry The other is in the Inspector-General's Depart. ment, where officers are to be appointed as now provided by law.

It is clear that the bill proposes to put the

staff corps of the army, in this particular, upon

the footing of the staff bureaus of the navy. In

the navy there are eight bureaus, the head of each of which has the relative rank of Com-

modore while holding his office and in virtue

thereof. In addition there is the office of the Judge Advocate-General, whose chief heids the rank of Colonel while at the head of that office. Senator Chandler's bill, suggested presumably by his own experience as Secretary of the Navy. Brigadier-General in staff corps to a relative more restrictive in its provisions than the cus-tom prevailing in the navy, since in the latter tom prevailing in the navy, since in the latter
the limitation to terms of four years is only
made where the officer can at its conclusion
be reassigned to sea duty, which corresponds
in a certain measure to line service in the
army. If the case is otherwise the limitation
does not apply, as has recently been seen in the
case of Chief Constructor Wisson, who has
entered on his third term of office as head of
the Bureau of Construction and Repair. And
in the navy there may be two consecutive
assignments to terms as Chief of Bureau.

Taking all these facts into consideration, it
is not probable that the change proposed by
Secretary Chandler will be made. An officer,
after being originally appointed from the line
of the army to the Quartermaster's Department, for instance, and working his way
up to Colonel in that department, could not,
after serving a term as its head, be assigned to
line duty as Colonel of a regiment: whereas
Capt. Scales, for example, of the navy legarment, with the relative rank of Commodore was
relieved from bureau in the Navy Department, with the relative rank of Commodore was
relieved from bureau service altogether, and
instead of being put back into a subordinate
place in his own bureau, was put on sea duty
as Capitain of the Baltimore. The difference in

term as head of a bureau in the Mavy Department, with the relative rank of Commodors, was relieved from bureau service altorether, and instead of being put back into a subordinate place in his own bureau, was put on sea duty as Capiain of the Baltimore. The difference in these two cases is fundamental, apart from any general views founded on the advantages of rotation of office; and this reason alone would probably be sufficient to deter Congress from attempting to reorganize the army staff corps on the Navy Department basis. There is also a very great difference between the composition of a navy bureau and an army staff corps. The former habitually has only a few subordinates temporarily detailed from the line for the assistance of the chief, whereas the latter has very often an organization of perhaps twenty or thirty officers in various grades, and is an altogether larger and more complicated establishment.

But while this particular measure, which doubtless springs from a de-irr to increase the efficiency of the staff of the army, may not be carried into effect, others will perhaps be more successful. The present, it is suggested might be a good opportunity for consolidating the inspector-General's and Adjutant-General's departments, should that move be desired. The former consists of only seven officers—a Brigadier-General, two Coloneis, two Lieutenant-Coloneis, and two Majors—which is a very small number for aseparate staff corps with all its machinery. On the other hand, the Adjutant-General's Department has been able for a long time to part with some of its force of officers for temporary assignment to the aid of the Inspector-General's Department has been able for a long time to part with some of its force of officers for temporary assignment to the aid of the lack of officers, especially under the desire of its present chief for extending its jurisdiction, which he has partly carried into effect. Besides, this increased work has in some cases suffered from the manner in which it had to be carried out.

way which Congress can approve HE DENOUNCED GEN. STANLEY.

Capt. Wessels to be Tried for Saying the BAN ANTONIO, Tex., Feb. 14.-Capt. Harry

Wessels of Company H. Third Cavalry, U. S. A. will be court martialled under orders from the Secretary of War. The charges are language unbecoming an officer and insubordination. While the company was under orders to be

While the company was under orders to be in readiness to go to the Sloux country Capt. Wessels requested a leave of absence. The request was refused by Brig. Gen. Stanley. On the back of the refusal by Brig. Gen. Stanley. On the back of the refusal disc that Gen. Stanley was a drunkard and incompetent to manage a military company. The affair has caused a sensation in army circles. Wessels says no can prove everything he said. prove everything he said.

Parnell and His Constituents.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In last Sunday's Sun William B. Clarke speaks of Mr. Parnell as the "only possible leader" of the rish party. This is the deepest humiliation and the meanest insuit that could be offered to a cople as pure and proud and high-minded as the Irish people are. How absurd to proclaim that this immoral man, whose erime outrages altke the religion, character, history, and tralitions of his country, is the only man fit to isad his people; Why, no Irishman can read the divorce court proceedings in the case without the vile smell destroying all latent regard for the ex-leader!

But, says Mr. Clarke, Mr. Parnell never lied to the Irish-American Nationalists. I think he errs there, too. Mr. Parnell's own testimony before the Forgeries Commission convicts him of having made false statements to Irish-American audiences, with the purpose, he unbiushingly avows, of deceiving them.

Inexpressibly false and equally mendacious are his imputations of treachery on the part of Mr. Gladstone. The work Mr. Gladstone of his countrymen against the Irish people and brigging about the wonderful change; and brigging about the wonderful change in English opinion on the Irish question within the last five years may well be regarded as the grandest achievement of a brilliant pareer, and should entitle him to the gratitude and esteem of all Irishmen. And to-day his voice is as ready and his induence as great for home rule as that of any living Irishman.

Yet Mr. Clarke finds it convenient to forget that this grand old man elicited praise ever from Mr. Parnell (when he had no motive of bias againss bims, and refers to him sneeringly as a "grand old woman," Mr. Parnell was relired from the leadership of the Irish party by a majority vote of that party, and if he had quietly stepped down and out he would have shown more respect for the cause of deceary, his country, and himself than is shown in his present endeavors to bring disgrace and dissension on his country and cause. Hespectfully.

Ambrose M. Derkly. errs there, too. Mr. Parnell's own testimony

Gorman Strong in Connecticut. From the Alexandria Gasetta. WASHINGTON, Feb. 12.—Senator Enton of Con-

ecticut, who is here, says that if Mr. Gorman be the Democratic nominee for the next Prest dency he will guarantee that Connecticut will give him 5.000 majority.

The Cry of More!

From the Whitchall Times.

Mr. Cleveland wanted only one term when he was criginally nominated. When he had served four years be demanded to be renominated, and his party compiled with his demand. His friends are now demanding that he be nominated for the third time.

There is a Pince to Draw the Line, How-From the Richmond State

The tree Democratio spirit is escrificial

THE SOUTHERN REPUBLICA

News from Various Countries in which We

The Venezuelan Government is preparing for the consummation of the reciprocity treaty with the United States, and news that it has been effected is likely to be received in Wash-ington before the end of February. The proposed treaty has been under consideration in Caracas for over a month, and all its provisions have been carefully examined in the in terest of Venezuelan commerce. The senti-ment of the mercantile and financial community is in 'avor of a reciprocity system that

munity is in favor of a reciprocity system that shall be advantageous to the country; but there is no desire that all its benefits shall accrue to the United States. There is a wide-spread interest in the extension of trade between Laguayra and New York.

There are but flying rumors from Argentine concerning the January foundation at Cordoba. There appears to be no doubt, however, that it wrought great destruction in the city and that many lives were lost by it. To add to the financial and commercial troubles of the country, the maize crap of the regions along the Rio de la Plata has suffered greatly from the ravages of locusts and the long-continued drought.

The military establishment of Uruguay, which is the smallest republic in South America, with a population but little over half a million, has been reduced. It has had 4,000 troops belonging to the three branches of the service, but its standing army now consists of 1,000 infantry. The little country is well supplied with railroads and has a prosperous commerce.

ommerce.

In Feru there is great satisfaction over the appointment of ex-President Caseres as Minister to England and France. During his four years term of the Presidency, which expired as year, he rendered memorable services to his country as a statesman and a soldier, and it is expected that he will shine as a diplomatic to Purson.

last year, he rendered memorable services to his country as a statemas and a soldier, and it is expected that he will shine as a diplomatist in Europe.

The financial condition of Brazil is more promising than it was some time ago, and the covernment has been able to make liberal ferms for the conversion of a portion of the internal debt and the reduction of the rate of interest. The appointment of Ministers to Hrazil by all the chief Governments of Europe has served to increase the popular confidence in the republic, and Benary Jeography of the results of the confidence in the republic and Benary Jeography. The immigration from Italy and from Polandis still in progress. The Italians are industrious and successful and make desirable clizens. The newcomers from Poland, over 140,000 of whom have landed since the Polish immigration began, are found to be less desirable. Their dreams are not realized: they are discontented; they do not like to live in the forests they cannot able the dimate, and many of them are anxious to leave the country. It is true that the agents of the Governance. the forests they cannot abide the climate, and many of them are anxious to leave the country. It is true that the agents of the German Steamship Company, by whom they were induced to go to Brazil, held out faise promises. The Polish immigration will not be kept un. The British Consul at Bogota, in Colombia, has recently given an account of his visit to the leper sattlement at Agua di Dios. It contains 520 lepers and twice as many other people, all of whom live together, and in no case has the disease ever been contracted there by contagion. The sattlement is 1,400 feet above the sea level, and leprosy is greatly alleviated there.

there. The latest advices from Guatemala and Honduras give reason for booing that hostillities between the two countries may be prevented.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As reported, the Postmaster-General is making experiments looking to the extension of the free delivery system. I am unfortunately a resident in a town of too few inhabitants to receive the benefit of such generosity, but I have a box at the Post Office in which my mail is put and for this service I am required to pay the Government sixty cents a year. Now, inasmuch as we cannot have our mail brought to our doors free of charge, is it unreasonable to ask that we may have our mail put into a pigeon hole free of cost? OLD SUBSCHEER.

To the Entre of The Str.—Sir: In tay humble judgment the Stuffed Prophet, by his recent letter full of Camandra strains and prophesies of evil like those to Gen. Warner in 1885, which were never realized has split the Democratic party. The Republicans or a third Farmers' Alliance party will elect the next President. The two great frauds of the century, which hav proven such curses to the American people, were the counting out of that great and shining light of the De-mooracy, Samuel J. Tilden, and the striking out of the mooracy, Sammei J. Iliaca, and the striking out of the silver dollar from the Mintage law of '74. The outlawry of the silver dollar added thousands of millions to the burdens of the debtor classes of this country by increasing the burchasing power of gold 30 per cent, and rendering money harder to get, and virtually creating at givenes a money famile. That great from an whom the righted. The tow price of silver shows that contraction still goes on and the silver mutes that contraction still goes on and the silver mutes that contraction still goes on and the silver mutes that contraction still goes on and the silver mutes that contraction still goes on and the silver mutes that contraction still goes on and the silver mutes on all the time, and by Saptember next seventy [76] millions mere of eye United States bonds become dea, of which the banks have now deposited thirty (40) millions avainst circulation and deposits. No wonder, then that wall street, is invoking on it own head another period of cry rot which will be followed by further other than the work of the country into bankruptor. If there is no relief and givid country into bankruptor, if there is no relief and givid country into bankruptor, if there is no relief and givid country into bankruptor, if there is no relief and givid country into the mere and more. At Facilics will sell as 10 and the None-mere and ery hosennas to their executioners the street should put a sign over the Exchange: fiver dollar from the Mintage law of '74

R. I. P. Sacred to the memory of the NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE. Gone to meet the Barings and other sold-bug worshippers of the Golden Cair.

The people of this country must make a Seclaration of independence against the money kings of London. The Herala is edited from abroad and it is no wonder that we are told that the man who roles for it (free clinage) because it will briefly the locality he represents deserves nothing out contempt. Wait street, bull-dosed by John Hull, believes that free coinage will indeed by John Hull, believes that free coinage will indeed by John Hull, believes that free coinage will indeed by John Hull, believes that free coinage will indeed by John Hull, believes that free coinage will indeed by John Hull, believes that free coinage will indeed by John Hull, believes that free coinage will introduce and why abould not the recoll of the West and Kouth vote for free coinage if they believe that cheap money will develop their agricultural, unauthacturing and mining interests. The mining industry is one of the greatest in this country. Why, then, should the miners to be interested by the country and Wall street?

Economic Hood of the France of the Fran

Queen Isabella and Capt, Craven's Jibboom, To the Rotton or Tan Box-Sh: In your to-day's tene I see an article from your Paris correspondent relating to the ex Queen, Isabelia (II.) Segunda of Spate I was an officer on the United States ship Tuscarors from 1991 to 1844, and we were detailed in the summer of 1-92 to go with the Spanish. French, and English deets to seavey the Queen's yacht from the mouth of the Guadaiquivir to Cadiz. I was officer of the deck at the

Otadaiquivir to Cadiz. I was officer of the deck as the time and kept the Tescarora's bow, on the starboard quarter of the yachs all the way. We could see the Queen as piainly at as the opera.

At that time I should little an weighen fully 200 heli in Cadiz sives before the yachs and the opera.

At that time I should little an weighen fully 200 heli in Cadiz sives between the yacry little there are hell in Cadiz sives between the yacry little there are hell in Cadiz sives between the yacry little the heli in the Testimach I. A. G. who was lost in the Testimach Litwan if mean with great care dressed his chip most elaborable had with great care dressed his chip most elaborable had with great care dressed his chip most elaborable had with great care dressed his chip most elaborable had with great care dressed his chip most elaborable had with great care dressed his chip most elaborable had we had on the end of our libborm a hoop with the spanish coat of arms. It will eight feet in diameter; the bloop was covered with the most beautiful roses that could be produced. When we had freed our salute and come to anchor in Cadia, we were at least I was, in the Capital's called the transport of the produced when we had freed our salute and come to anchor in Cadia, we were at least I was, in the Capital's called the produced when we had freed our salute and come from the Jessen with this message: "Capit Creven: The cadia being full of affects and visitors, or an interior the effect. Capit Creven was always after that admired for his juboom.

Westfore, Cani, Testi &

An Irregular Verb.

From the Beston Post.
A young lady from Beston, travelling abroad, mer A young lady from Boston, traveliting abroad, met a Freuch gentieman who was bent upon learning Regulation, and who insisted upon speaking that language exclusively, for the sake of the practice. Returning home she met the same gentiemen a year later at Newpork but found him quite willing to speak French. "Ah!" he exclaimed, "what a wretched, what a dreadful language is yeurs! I have given up all hops. I can never learn it." "What has happened," she saked, "te discourage you so completely!" "In the steamer coming over," he replied. "there was a young American gentleman. He took a great interest in my studies. He wrote down for me the present indicative of your verb 'to go." That the present indicative of your verb 'to go.' That finished me." "Surely." exclaimed the lady, 'our "Hab! You call it simple enough in the present tense."
"Hab! You call it simple: liers; wait: I have it as he wrote it down." Thereupon he produced a paper upon which the roung American had written

"I go. "He departs.

"You cut sticks." They absquatulate, or skedaddle." Owing to the severe and protracted filmess of the late James Redpath, his resources had been greatly reduced prior to his death, and his family have been left in

financial stress. According y a subscription has been started among his friends to pay the very moderate axpenses of his funeral.
Subscriptions may be sent to any of the following

entlemen:

S. Packard, Twenty-third street and Fourth avenue,
Charies F. Winrais, 119 Fearl street,
Augustus A. Levey, 20 Massau street,
Andraw H. H. Dawson, 24: Broadway,
C. R. Boves, 19 Wall street,
Abbrer C. Thomas, 10 Wall street,

It is so easy to contract a cold, which from its ob-sinary may entail a long tiege of discomforts before getting rid of it, that the afflicted should resort at one to that old-exteblished remedy. Dr. It, Javne's Expos-torant, which will speedily remove all counts and cold-and help you to avoid all complications involving the threat and longs. Add.

WHAT IS GOING ON IN SOCIETY.

The last ball of the Patriarchs, on Monday was probably the largest ever given by that time-honored association, although it can hardly be said to have been the most beautiful. The strangers' list was longer than usual and decidedly not more select. Mr. Franklin Bartlett led the cotilion with Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, but, although it was Monday night, there was very little spirit or go about the daneing, and Lander laid down his baton at a comparatively early hour. It was almost the ast of the reason, and every one looked tired, At Mrs. Gerry's on the following evening there was vastly more animation, and the space for dancing was very much more crowded. But balls with the environment and surroundings that belong to a gentleman's house have been more popular this winter than the aubscription dances at Delmonico's or Sherry's. The lights are more becoming, the company more homogeneous, and, in view of the spaciousneas and sumptuousness of rooms such as Mrs. Astor's, Mrs. Whitney's, Mrs. Havemeyer's, Mrs. Vanderbilt's, and Mrs. Ouden Milis's, in which the principal dances have taken place. it is scarcely surprising that women of refine. ment should prefer them. Mrs. Gerry's dance differed but little from all the others of the winter, except that it was the last; and whether they were sorry or glad, the soung people chose

to throw a mild glamour of sentiment over the Society turned out in force on Monday after The Boston Fymphony Orchestra furnished the concord of sweet sounds for the guests. and interpreted an admirably chosen selection of the compositions of Liszt, Schubert, Mendelsachn, as well as of Wagner, most delightfully. Lilles, roses, and innumerable other flowers that bloom in the spring filled Dresden vases, drooped from mantels and brackets, and even overflowed the big sedan chair that stands in the hall, while the music of the human voice was not as rigorously excluded as it had been at Mrs. Vanderbilt's.

The Borrowe-McCready aupties in Grace Church on Tuesday afternoon were witnessed by friends and relatives enough to fill the sacred edifice, without suggesting the idea of a circus or a Punch and Judy show picturesque looking, and there being only three of them, they made a spike team, and therefore the procession was less square and formal than it usually is. The bride, in her lace and satin, was fair to see, but perhaps rather overloaded with jewels, for one so young and slight. At the house there was a large reception, and the breakfast was presided over by the genial bost, who gave freely of his good old wires upon the occasion.

The Carmenoits craze has again broken out the Madison Square Garden ball. A small syndicate of women entertained their friends with the performances of the young woman at Mr. W. M. Chase's studio on Monday evening. and their example seems likely to be followed. Festivities came to a dead stop on Wednesday, and absolute stagnation reigned until Thursday night, when several very smart dinners were given and society began to recover

its spirits and elasticity.

On Friday evening conversation was as brisk as ever at the Metropolitan, and there never was a gayer, prettier St. Valentine's kettledrum than that which filled Sherry's white and gold rooms last evening. Some of by Mrs. Richard Irvin. Jr., and including Mrs. Wm. P. Douglas, Mrs. Arthur Handolph. and Mrs. James Andariese, were at the fancy table. while Mrs. Willie Jaffray presided over the flower stand, assisted by Miss May Jaffray, Miss Anne Cameron, Miss Sallie Hargous, and several other belies. Mrs. Cleveland drew a crowd to the confectionery booth, many of whom invested largely in bonbons as an excuse for looking at her, while Mrs. Rober Remsen, surrounded by a bevy of bright girls, drove a brisk trade at the dollar table, and so confused the brains of purchasers that they got a foretaste of what the Silver bill may some day make patent to them by receiving the worth of a dime for the value of a dollar.

On Tuesday the elect of New York society will spend mos; of the day on the Pennsylvania Railroad, travelling to and from the wedding of Miss Willing and Mr. Astor. Beaus and and belies are going to have a beautiful time. the very best part of which will probably be taken for their accommodation, where travelments donned. What more can be done for the celebration of these notable nuptials than both New Yorkers and Philadelphians are in the year, it is difficult for one of ordinary calibre to divine: but doubtless Mrs. Astor. will suggest something to distinguish them from all other marriage ceremonies, past, present, and to come. The flower of the Knickerbocker Club, represented by an uncommonly good-looking set of young fellows, all several years older, however, than the bridegroom have been chosen as his ushers, and if the demure Quaker maidens should tay spares for the capture of one or two of them, they would hardly be deemed blameworthy. Neither would their chances seem to be insignificant, for after quietly appropriating two of New York's biggest catches, their attractions can hardly be

accounted unworthy of consideration. After the Aster wedding there will be a very general scattering of the clans for a few weeks. Mrs. Ladenburg sailed on Thursday for Bermuda for change and rest, as did siso Mrs. Westervelt and her daughter. Mrs. Van Rensselser Cruger has made up a party for St. Augustine, which will be joined by Miss Bally Hargous, whose sister, Mrs. William Applaton of Boston, is now there. Mrs. Heyward Cutting has returned from Cuba to Florida and is expecting a visit very shortly from the Baron and Baroness de Vrière. Mr. and Mrs. Newbold Leroy. Miss Rutherfurd, Miss Folsem. Mrs. Winthrop. Mr. Oliver Iselin. and Mr. Alfred Pell are among the New York contingent at the Ponce de Leon. Yesterday the Gascogne took out Mrs. Wetmore, Miss Wetmore, Mr. not dismayed by the reported damage to the steamer's machinery and the prospect of a consequent addition of two days to the usual length of her trip. Mr. Thomas Cushing, who had taken passage on the same steamer, was less courageous, and will wait for a later one.

Meanwhile the most expensive cottages at Newport are renting rapidly, and by the time that fashionable wanderers are gathered into the fold again the city by the rea will be radiant in its spring-time beauty. Mr. William C. Whitney has already secured the Travers villa on Narragansett ave-nue, and Mr. and Mrs. Henry T. Sloans will occupy the beautiful cottage of Mrs. Frederick Stevens, now the Duchesse de Dino. Mr. William K. Vanderbilt's marble castle will not be ready for occuration this summer. Mr. and Mrs. Frederick Vanderbilt, who are now in Rome, are sending home many handsome specimens of carving, marbles, and other deco rations for Rough Point.

For those, however, who are not, like Satan in the days of Job. going to and fro upon the earth, and wandering up and down upon it. very plentiful sprinkling of gayety is promised for the Lenten season. Musical afternoons promise to be numerous, as Miss Leary has sent out her Tuesday cards, which always mean music of the most enjoyable sort, and, moreover, serve as an example which is followed by innumerable others. Mrs. Arthur M. Dodge announces a lurge musicale on March 2, and in the same week. which will be about mid-Lent. Mrs. Havemeyer is to give a domini party, at which ladies are to be allowed to wear their masks during the entire evening, having first disclosed their identity to their hostess. Even the cotillon will be danced by these mrs-terious masked beauties, their unfortunate partners being absolutely at their mercy.

English newspapers unnounce that the marriage of the Marquis de Breteuil to Miss Garner will take place at Pau on March 4. The wedding will be attended by a number of the bride's relatives from this side of the occan-